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News Summary

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Anti-nuclear demonstrations by students and faculty members will mark "Ground Zero Week" on campuses around the country. Story on Page 3.

Despite its old Moviolas and a cramped editing room, the film school at the University of Southern California is considered the leader in training commercial film makers. Story on Page 5.

Poets writing today are "satisfied with small goals," the poet Donald Hall told the annual meeting of the Associated Writing Programs. Story on Page 6.

Both California and Oregon have encountered difficulties in hiring chancellors for college systems. Story on Page 8.

The No. 2 official in the Department of Education has been forced to resign after 10 months in office. Story on Page 9.

The research chief of the Environmental Protection Agency violated agency policy when he appeared to facilitate the review of a former associate's research proposal, a report has found. Story on Page 9.

Art books are a staple of the publishing program at Cornell University Press since its alliance with England's Phaidon Press. Story on Page 15.

Guggenheim fellowships have been awarded to 277 scholars, scientists, and artists. List of winners on Pages 21 and 22.

Polish leaders have accepted the resignation of the rector of Warsaw University, an opponent of new restrictions on the universities. Story on Page 13.

Academic scientists in Australia are calling for increased government support for basic research. Story on Page 13.

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Reagan's Charge that Public Was 'Misled' on Loan Cuts Draws Fire from Colleges

Despite President's radio plea, Congress appears unlikely to approve his proposals

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

President Reagan, defending his proposed cuts in student aid in a national radio address, seriously understated the total impact of his plan on students, higher-education officials and Congressional education leaders charged last week.

The President asserted, in a five-minute speech broadcast from Barbados, that his critics had misled the American public about the effects of his controversial proposals.

But the education officials responded that Mr. Reagan had played down the effects of his proposed cuts in the Guaranteed Student Loan program, and had failed to mention deep cuts he has proposed in other student-assistance programs.

Mr. Reagan's speech came at a time when the Administration's education budget is in serious trouble on Capitol Hill. Legislators have been swamped with letters from constituents opposing further student-aid cutbacks, and the likelihood that Congress will approve any of the President's major proposals this year is considered negligible.

The text of President Reagan's remarks on student aid appears on Page 11.

Joel C. Packer, assistant director of governmental relations at the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, said the fact that President Reagan chose to focus on student aid in a nationally broadcast address "shows how nervous the Administration is about the chances of their proposals' passing Congress."

Although President Reagan began his speech with comments about his proposal to provide aid to Caribbean countries, he took many observers by surprise by devoting the bulk of the talk to defending his student-aid policies. His aides said the speech was intended to counter what they called "misinformation" disseminated by critics of the student-aid proposals.

In its budget request for fiscal 1983, the Administration has proposed cutting the Department of Education's $6-billion student-aid budget by almost one-third, including a 46-per-cent reduction in spending for Pell Grants and campus-based aid. In the guaranteed-loan program, the President's plan would save the government

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

'Computer Literacy' Gaining Place in Undergraduate Curriculum

By JACK MAGARRELL

Computers rapidly are becoming an essential part of the general college curriculum. At several institutions, "computer literacy" is now required for graduation. At many others, computers are being used heavily by students and faculty members in every field of study.

The idea that all students "should be acquainted with the computer in some reasonably respectable fashion is surely no more radical a thought than the proposition that they should be able to read and write," says Stephen White, director of special projects for the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

Among the signs of the computer's growing role in the curriculum:

▶ The Rochester Institute of Technology has adopted a set of goals for computer literacy for both students and faculty members, including a requirement that any student receiving a degree, regardless of field of study, must demonstrate "fundamental computer literacy." To help implement the policy, R.I.T. plans to invest $4.2-million in new computing equipment.

▶ Computer literacy will be a graduation requirement for all students at Hamline University, starting with freshmen entering next fall and transfer students entering in the fall of 1983.

▶ Dartmouth College, where 93 per cent of the students already have used computers without being required to do so, plans to start selling and renting computers to students next fall.

▶ Wells College, after offering a two-week-long course to faculty members with no previous computer experience, finds instructors in French and philosophy writing

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

LAURIE ROBERTS

Arnold Shilepsky, left, is director of Wells College's computer-literacy program.

Enrollment Up in Universities' Home-Study Courses

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

CINCINNATI

The number of students taking correspondence courses offered by universities is increasing at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year, according to the administrators who oversee the programs.

"Right now, correspondence study is the cheeriest high point in continuing education," says Milton R. Stern, dean of university extension at the University of California at Berkeley.

Many administrators are predicting a bright future for their correspondence courses—partly, they note with some irony, because the general economy is expected to remain sluggish.

"History has shown that with a downturn in the economy comes an upturn in enrollments. Today, more adults are returning to education, and they are looking for ways to get the most for their money," David F. Mercer, director of independent study at Pennsylvania State University, told a conference of the National University Continuing Education Association here.

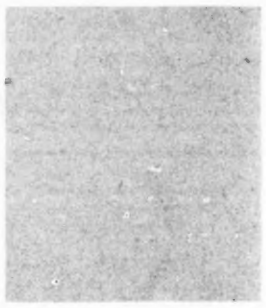
With the fees for correspondence programs sometimes half those of campus instruction, "independent study is a bargain-basement way of getting a college education," he said.

Richard W. Moffitt, director of independent study at Ohio University, said the flexibility of correspondence courses would make them even more popular. He predicted that "our enrollments will continue to increase because more people who want education are working, and they find it more and more difficult to free structured time for higher education."

At the same time, Mr. Moffitt acknowl-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

MARGINALIA



It was Widdershins College [writes Haverford College's John F. Gummere] that finally blew the whistle on Euphoria U., notorious for its high-powered recruiting methods.

It came about because of the competition for one Alva Descartes. Even in the ninth grade, Alva was spotted by the scouts of Widdershins as a standout, a prize for any college.

By December of his senior year, Alva had been courted by representatives of 70 colleges. Scouts infested his home. He had been offered the standard benefits that go to any star athlete: free board and lodging (tax-exempt) for four years, free tuition, a weekly stipend, promises of first-class remuneration for summer work with an important company (with which he would eventually find a job). He had been entertained on campuses, shown the splendid facilities, interviewed by top officials.

But Alva was not sought for the ordinary, routine contract as an athletic employee. He was far more important. He had scored 800 in every C.E.E.B. examination, was going to take the A.P. exams in mathematics, biology, chemistry, and Latin (which he enjoyed as a humanistic subject). His presence at a college would provide the finest of public-relations releases; he would at once have opportunities to pursue whatever special field of research he chose. He could be an invaluable assistant to a professor engaged in work that would bring big grants from foundations or industry.

Not much fuss was made over certain benefits that routinely are given to star athletes: the apartment, the automobile, the "generous" assistance with other expenses. People had been winking at all that for years and years.

What blew the whistle were the "outrageous benefits" that Euphoria added. Finding that he was interested in the Fibonacci series, they arranged for his private phone number to be 358-1321 and his automobile license, FIB 618. To top it all, he was to have his own computer terminal in his apartment.

Spies discovered (and here was the basis of the case) that he had been brought to the Euphoria campus two times more than the recruiting rules allowed: once for a lecture on "Cauchy's Theorem and Residue Calculations," and once for a talk on "Molecular Cloning of Genes."

President Fourier of Widdershins, in a series of appeals, put the whole thing before the A.A.U.P., praying relief from such practices.

▪

From last month's issue of *Emphasis*, a newsletter from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign:

"There are three (3) ways that the rhetoric requirement may be met prior to freshman registration: . . .

"If the above information [does not] anser your questions or if you have questions pertaining to entering freshman . . . please contact . . ."

▪

"Newswriters have there own vocabulary . . . ," began a column in *Editor & Publisher* devoted to cleaning up one's journalese. We didn't bother to read on. —C.G.

In Brief

▪ **Financial Crisis Declared at Northern Michigan U.**

The Board of Control of Northern Michigan University has declared a financial emergency and has authorized the university's administration to negotiate salary freezes and reductions, layoffs, and other cost-cutting measures with several campus unions, including the American Association of University Professors.

Twenty administrators have notified President John X. Jamrich that they will forgo salary increases for 1982-83 and take days off without pay to help achieve a budget reduction of from $2.7-million to $3.5-million.

The new cuts follow a $5.5-million reduction in the university's budget accomplished last year through attrition and job consolidations.

▪ **Mass. Court Upholds Smith's Tax Exemption**

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has ruled that Smith College is entitled to a property-tax exemption despite its women-only admissions policy.

Lawyers for the rural farming town of Whately, where Smith owns some 200 acres of land, argued that because Massachusetts had added an equal-rights amendment to its constitution in 1976, the college should lose its tax-exempt status. The court avoided the issue of whether a tax exemption could be considered a form of public support. Instead, it ruled that constitutional challenges are the responsibility of the state attorney general or revenue commissioner rather than a local community.

The court's ruling upheld a decision by the state's Appellate Tax Board in the two-year-old dispute. Smith operates an observatory in Whately.

▪ **Harvard Fund Honors Slain CIA Agent**

A $50,000 fund has been established at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government in memory of a Harvard alumnus, Richard S. Welch, the Central Intelligence Agency agent who was slain in Athens in 1975. The money, raised through private donations, will be used to purchase case studies on problems of military intelligence, according to Bailey F. Mason, associate dean for resources at the Kennedy school.

Both university and C.I.A. spokesmen say the fund has no ties to the agency.

▪ **1,000 Mice 'Freed' at U. of Pennsylvania**

More than 1,000 mice were released from their cages at a research laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania's medical school this month.

The mice were discovered in the lab by a caretaker. Campus officials suspect someone deliberately opened the lids of the cages, a university spokesman said. The incident, being investigated by campus police, is "unheard of, and extremely upsetting," said James Ferguson, associate dean at the medical school.

About 700 of the animals were being used by Alicia Dustira, a post-doctoral medical student working on an immunology project. She had to kill 546 of the mice because there was no way to distinguish the control group from the noncontrol group. The rest of her mice, as well as those from other experiments, had identifying marks and were spared.

▪ **Arizona Dean Quits over 'Supercollege' Plan**

The dean of the college of liberal arts at the University of Arizona has resigned amid confusion surrounding the creation of a "supercollege" that would include departments now in the colleges of fine arts and liberal arts.

Paul Rosenblatt, who had also been named acting provost of the proposed supercollege, resigned after Henry Koffler, who will become president of the university on July 1, abolished the position of provost. Mr. Koffler, who is now chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, felt the provost's position would add an unnecessary level of bureaucracy, a university spokesman said.

The supercollege is to include faculties in the humanities, the sciences, the fine arts, and the social and behavioral sciences. Plans for it have provoked debate on the campus, the spokesman said.

Mr. Rosenblatt said he would return to teaching in the English department, where he is a professor.

▪ **Instructor Fatally Wounded at College Office**

Dudley Yasuda, an instructor in psychology at San Francisco City College, was fatally wounded by an assailant who entered Mr. Yasuda's office at the college while he was conducting a seminar there with eight students.

Mr. Yasuda died at a nearby hospital about an hour after the shooting. No one else was hurt. José Luis Partida, 28, a mental patient and former student of Mr. Yasuda's, was later arrested on suspicion of murder.

Mr. Yasuda had been warned by a psychiatrist that a former student might try to harm him.

▪ **D.C. Faculty Sues to Halt Appointment of President**

The Faculty Senate at the University of the District of Columbia has sued to prevent the appointment of Benjamin H. Alexander to be the university's new president.

In a suit filed last week in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the faculty group says the procedure by which trustees chose Mr. Alexander was "arbitrary, capricious, and unlawful." It alleges, among other things, that the meeting at which he was picked was closed to the public, and that the board did not meet him before offering him the job.

Mr. Alexander has said he will accept the job.

Michael Terry, a lawyer for the university, said last week that he had not yet received a copy of the Faculty Senate's complaint.

▪ **Cal. Union Sues to Bar Transfer of Pension Funds**

A faculty union in the California State University system has sued to prevent the state from using funds from the Public Employee Retirement System to help avert a deficit in the state budget this fiscal year.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., and the state legislature recently agreed to withhold $180-million in state contributions to the retirement system as one of several budget-balancing steps.

The plan to use retirement contributions is a "short-term cover-up of the state's long-term fiscal problems," said Stewart Long, president of the United Professors of California, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.).

▪ **Duluth Union Sues Minnesota Regents**

The faculty union at the Duluth campus of the University of Minnesota has charged the university's board of regents with unfair labor practices in a suit filed in state district court. The union, which took the action after the regents refused to meet with its representatives, has asked the court to require the regents to negotiate a contract.

The union, an affiliate of the National Education Association, was elected as the collective-bargaining representative by the Duluth faculty in 1980. The negotiations would be for the first contract.

▪ **Microelectronic Companies to Support Universities**

About 30 U.S. semiconductor companies have pledged $6-million this year and from $10-million to $15-million in 1983 to support university research in microelectronics.

Thomas Hinkelman, executive director of the California-based Semiconductor Industry Association, said grants to universities would be awarded later this year by the Semiconductor Research Cooperative, a nonprofit subsidiary of the association that is managing the research fund.

He said the objectives of the effort would be to supplement existing microelectronics-research programs at universities, encourage universities not engaged in microelectronics research to start such work, and increase the number of graduate students in the field.

▪ **Kansas Boosts Salaries in Engineering, Business**

The Kansas legislature will spend $900,000 next year to increase the salaries of faculty members in engineering, computer sciences, and business at the state's public colleges and universities.

The appropriation, approved this month, was designed to decrease the shortage of faculty members in those fields, said John Conard, executive officer of the university system's board of regents. Without additional funds, he said, many faculty members would leave the university system to take higher-paying positions.

He said the money would be in addition to funds provided by the state for increases in faculty salaries in all fields.

▪ **Study Urges $16-Million in Tuition Aid for CUNY**

A private study group has recommended that New York City appropriate $16-million to eliminate tuition at the City University of New York, where none was charged before 1976.

The Committee for Public Higher Education estimated that $16-million would be enough to pay all tuition charges that are not otherwise covered by tuition-related state and federal aid.

The additional cost would be relatively small, the committee said, because over 90 per cent of all full-time students at C.U.N.Y.

Private Gifts to Education Hit $7.5-Billion in 1981

NEW YORK

Philanthropic support of education reached nearly $7.5-billion in 1981, up 12.1 per cent from the 1980 total, according to preliminary data from the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel.

That was in line with an estimated increase of 12.3 per cent for all philanthropic purposes, the association said. Gifts to education amounted to 14 per cent of the $53.6-billion estimated total giving.

The 12-per-cent increase in giving in 1981 exceeded the rate of inflation as measured by the government's Consumer Price Index, which went up 8.9 per cent during the same period.

Contributions to education exceeded giving to hospitals and other health agencies in 1981 for the fourth consecutive year.

By far the largest share of charitable giving went, as in previous years, to religious institutions. They received 46 per cent of all gifts in 1981.

The largest share of contributions came from individuals, who provided 83 per cent of the total.

Estimated Charitable Giving, 1980 and 1981

	1980 (In billions of dollars)	1981 (In billions of dollars)	Change	Share of total in 1981
From:				
Individuals	$39.78	$44.51	+11.9%	83.0%
Bequests	2.86	3.49	+21.7%	6.5%
Corporations	2.70	3.00	+11.1%	5.6%
Foundations	2.40	2.62	+ 9.1%	4.9%
To:				
Religious groups	$22.15	$24.85	+12.2%	46.3%
Education	6.68	7.49	+12.1%	14.0%
Health agencies	6.49	7.36	+13.4%	13.8%
Social services	4.73	5.32	+12.4%	9.9%
Arts and humanities	2.96	3.35	+13.1%	6.2%
Civic groups	1.36	1.54	+13.2%	2.9%
Other	3.37	3.71	+10.0%	6.9%
Total	$47.74	$53.62	+12.3%	100.0%

SOURCE: PRELIMINARY DATA FROM AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

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